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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|--|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 09/578,312 | 05/25/2000 | Jay Paul Drummond | D-1077+16 | 5731 |
| 28995 | 7590 | 02/24/2004 | EXAMINER | |
| RALPH E. JOCKE 231 SOUTH BROADWAY MEDINA, OH 44256 | | | CHARLES, DEBRA F | |
| | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | 3628 | |

DATE MAILED: 02/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
| | 09/578,312 | DRUMMOND ET AL. |
| | Examiner Debra F. Charles | Art Unit 3628 |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 November 2003.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ . 6) Other: _____

1. In view of the appeal brief filed on November 14, 2003, prosecution is hereby reopened. A new ground of rejection is set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

- (1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111(if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,
- (2) request reinstatement of the appeal.

If the reinstatement of the appeal is requested, such request must be accompanied by a supplemental appeal brief, but no new amendments, affidavits (37CFR 1.130, 1.131 or 1.132) or other evidence are permitted. See 37 CFR 1.193(b)(2).

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-45 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1,2,3,4,11,12,13,17,19, 20, 21,22,23,24,25,26, and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Semple et al. (U.S. PAT. 6085177 A) and Sigona et al. (U.S. PAT. 5694150 A).

Re claims 1,4,11,12,17,19,20,21,22,25,26 and 27: Semple et al. disclose an apparatus comprising: an automated banking machine including a computer and at least one transaction function device in operative connection with the computer, and operating in the computer wherein the computer is operative to cause the transaction function device to operate responsive to instructions in at least one document processed by at least one of the browsers(Abstract, col. 2, line 60-col. 3, lines 1-30, and lines 50-55,col. 4, lines 25-67). And wherein the transaction function device includes a cash dispenser(col. 4, lines 5-45, Fig. 1 shows cash dispensers on the ATM).

Semple et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except a plurality of browsers and the at least one document includes an HTML document. However, in col. 5, lines 50-67, col. 6, lines 45-65 thereof, Sigona et al. disclose(s) multiple browsers open to accept input and one HTML document able to process user input. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Semple et al. based on the teachings of Sigona

et al. The motivation to combine these references is to obtain the benefit of using multiple browser windows to process transactions.

Claims 2, 13 and 23: Semple et al. disclose at least one output device in operative connection with the computer and wherein documents processed by at least two of the browsers produce outputs delivered simultaneously through the output device (col. 3, lines 9-17, col. 4, lines 45-67, printer and web display on ATM, col. 5, lines 5-10).

Claims 3 and 24: Semple et al. disclose the output device includes a display (col. 3, lines 9-17). Semple et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except each of the two browsers outputs on separate portions of the display. However, in Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, col. 5, lines 50-col. 6, lines 15 thereof, Sigona et al. disclose(s) outputs via the browsers on the display screen. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Semple et al. based on the teachings of Sigona et al. The motivation to combine these references is to obtain the benefit of user output through multiple browser windows.

5. Claims 5, 28, 29, and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Semple et al. and Sigona et al. as applied to claims 1 and 22 above, and further in view of Jheeta (U.S. PAT. 5619558 A).

Re claims 5, 28, 29, and 30: Semple et al. disclose a card reader in operative connection with the computer (Fig. 1, item 228).

Semple et al. and Sigona et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except wherein the computer is operative to include card data read by the card reader in a transaction data object, and wherein instructions in documents processed by a plurality of the browsers are operative to access the card data from the transaction data object. And the computer is further operative to cause the cash dispenser to dispense cash responsive to the accessed card data. However, in col. 2, lines 20-50, thereof, Jheeta disclose(s) the conventional and well-known financial transaction of withdrawing money from the ATM. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Semple et al. and Sigona et al. based on the teachings of Jheeta. The motivation to combine these references is using a card reader to perform the ATM function of withdrawing cash is well-known and is one of the main functions of an ATM, and combining this with a browser enhances efficiency of the ATM.

6. Claims 6,7,8,9,10,31, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Semple et al. and Sigona et al. as applied to claims 1 and 22 above, and further in view of Murphy, Jr. et al.(U.S. PAT. 6049820 A) and Bertram et al.(U.S. PAT. 6049812 A).

Claims 6,7,8,9,10,31, and 32: Semple et al. disclose a network, wherein the computer of the automated banking machine is in operative connection with the network(Fig. 1, col. 3, lines 10-30);

And at least one of the browsers is operative to produce a non-visible output, wherein the non-visible output is operative to cause the computer to control operation of at least one transaction function device in the banking machine (col. 3, lines 25-44, col. 5, lines 1-20).

And a display device in operative connection with the computer, wherein at least one of the first and second browsers is operative to cause a visible output through the display device (col. 3, lines 7-15).

Semple et al. and Sigona et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except a plurality of servers in operative connection with the network, wherein a first server is operative to deliver first documents and a second server is operative to deliver second documents and wherein at least one of the first and second browsers is operative to cause a visible output through the display device. However, in col. 7, lines 5-60 thereof, Murphy, Jr. et al. disclose(s) HTTP servers that deliver HTML documents throughout the network. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Semple et al. and Sigona et al. based on the teachings of Murphy, Jr. et al. The motivation to combine these references is to obtain the benefit of a network with various servers attached to obtain HTML documents from various other servers and show the HTML documents as visible output.

Semple et al. and Sigona et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except at least one of the first documents includes at least one show instruction, and wherein the computer is

operative responsive to the show instruction to cause a further visible output responsive to the second browser to be output through the display device. And at least one of the first documents includes at least one size instruction, and wherein the computer is operative responsive to the size instruction to size the further visible output. However, as shown by Bertram et al. (Figs. 1A2, 1B1, 1B2, col. 7, lines 20-35, col. 8, lines 1-12, col. 9, lines 1-15) these characteristics are old and well-known in the computer arts.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Semple et al. and Sigona et al. based on the teachings of Bertram et al. The motivation to combine these references is to obtain browser input/output, visible/non-visible and resizing flexibility to speed financial transactions.

7. Claims 14,15,16 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Semple et al. and Sigona et al. as applied to claim 12 and 13 above, and further in view of Bertram et al.

Re claims 14 and 15: Semple et al. and Sigona et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except at least one of the first documents includes at least one show instruction, and wherein the computer is operative responsive to the show instruction to cause a further visible output responsive to the second browser to be output through the display device. And at least one of the first documents includes at least one size instruction, and wherein the computer is operative responsive to the size instruction to size the further visible output. However, as shown by Bertram et al. (Figs. 1A2, 1B1,

1B2, col. 7, lines 20-35, col. 8, lines 1-12, col. 9, lines 1-15) these characteristics are old and well-known in the computer arts.

It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Semple et al. and Sigona et al. based on the teachings of Bertram et al. The motivation to combine these references is to obtain browser input/output, visible/non-visible and resizing flexibility to speed financial transactions.

Re claims 16 and 18: Semple et al. and Sigona et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except (c) a size of at least one output from a browser is determined responsive to other outputs. And in step (a) at least five browsers are operated in the machine, and wherein in step (c) outputs corresponding to documents processed by each of the five browsers are delivered through the display device. However, in col. 7, lines 1-25, 55-67, col. 8, lines 1-10, thereof, Bertram et al. disclose(s) multiple, concurrently active URLs and user selection panel for entering label or title that generates a browser in response to user input. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Semple et al. and Sigona et al. based on the teachings of Bertram et al. The motivation to combine these references is to obtain multiple browser functionality to speed transactions.

8. Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grant et al. (4660168) and Mark Leon, "TP-monitor vendors spin Web features", InfoWorld, July 1, 1996(hereinafter Leon).

Grant et al. disclose an automated banking machine including a computer, a plurality of transaction function devices in operative connection with the computer, at least one display device in operative connection with the computer, wherein the transaction function devices include a cash dispenser, wherein the computer is operative to cause at least one of the transaction function devices to operate responsive to instructions(Abstract, col. 1, line 10-col. 2, line 25).

Grant et al. disclose(s) the claimed invention except at least one instance of at least one browser operating in the computer and in at least one document processed by the at least one instance of the at least one browser, and wherein at least one document processed by the at least one instance of the at least one browser produces an output delivered through the at least one display device.

However, in pages 37-38 thereof, Leon disclose(s) updated Top end client code that makes automated teller machines web-enabled so that browsers with their usual functionality operate the ATM machine and present a browser interface to the user. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Grant et al. based on the teachings of Leon. The motivation to combine these references is to obtain the benefit of web-enabled ATM machine display interface to speed ATM transactions.

9. Claims 34,35, 36, 37,38,39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grant et al. and Leon as applied to claim 33 above, and further in view of LaStrange et al. (5784058).

Grant et al. and Leon disclose(s) the claimed invention except at least two instances of the at least one browser running simultaneously in the computer. And a) simultaneously operating a plurality of instances of at least one browser, b) operating a transaction function responsive to at least one document processed by at least one of the instances of the at least one browser, c) at least one document processed by at least one of the instances of the at least one browser. And accessing the data stored in the transaction data object with at least two instances of the at least one browser responsive to instructions in documents processed by the at least two instances of the at least one browser;

the at least one document includes a show instruction, and prior to step (c) further comprising the step of reading the show instruction with a first instance of the at least one browser, and wherein in step (c) an output responsive to a second instance of the at least one browser is delivered responsive to reading the show instruction with the first instance of the at least one browser;

the step of reading the size instruction with a first instance of the at least one browser, wherein in step (c) an output responsive to a second instance of the at least one browser is produced having a magnitude responsive to the size instruction.

However, in Abstract, Figs. 2-6B col. 1, line 40-col. 2, line 25, col. 4, lines 35-50, col. 5, lines 10-25 thereof, LaStrange et al. disclose(s) multiple browsers and HTML documents on the display screen that are responsive to user input; and the size and show features which are inherent in browser technology. It would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Grant et al. and Leon based on the teachings of LaStrange et al. The motivation to combine these references is to obtain the benefit of web-enabled ATM machine display interface to speed ATM transactions.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Debra F. Charles whose telephone number is (703) 305-4718. The examiner can normally be reached on 9-5 Monday thru Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Hyung Sough can be reached on (703) 308-0505. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 306-5771.

Debra F. Charles

Examiner

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HYUNG-SOOGH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600